

The Standard.

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NATURAL ICE AS GOOD AS ARTIFICIAL.

More than once there has been considerable disturbance in this community over the possibility of Ogden's ice supply being polluted and unfit for domestic use, and at times the state authorities have stepped in to sound a word of warning, after careful biological tests.

Now comes the official publication of the American Medical association to declare that much of the alarm over the ice supply is based on imaginary dangers, that ice in the forming tends to purify itself and that the chemists, in their past conclusions as to the degree of danger of infection from ice, have been presumptuous.

H. S. Cummings of the government service, who has made a study of ice impurities, says the fact, well known to chemists, that during crystallization nearly all extraneous substances are expelled from the crystal, was overlooked by sanitarians until recently. As Whipple says, "qualitatively the early bacteriologists were right; in the formation of natural ice, most of the impurities are expelled into the waters of the pond or stream, and the same result is attained by the new methods of artificial ice-making. By the 'can' method, cans of water are immersed in the freezing mixture. As the freezing proceeds, the impurities are forced toward the center. In one of the newer methods, large cans are used, and the cakes of ice are cut into smaller ones, eliminating the dirty core. By another new 'can' method, the impurities are expelled into about 6 inches of water kept liquid by agitation. In the 'plate' method, the water is contained in large tanks, on one side of which are pipes containing the freezing mixture. The water freezes next the pipes in plates about 11 inches thick, and the impurities are expelled into the water beyond.

Some natural ice is undoubtedly derived from polluted rivers or ponds. Three great factors tend to purify ice from polluted waters: The first is crystallization. The second is temperature—the fact that freezing destroys a large percentage of bacteria. The third and most important is time. The longer the time intervening between the infection of water and its use (as water or as ice), the slighter the chance of the survival of the germs. On this score, natural ice, which is collected and stored for several months before shipment, has the advantage over artificial ice, which is usually marketed soon after it is made. Owing to these three factors—crystallization, temperature, time—clear, clean ice is of itself as free from danger as could be wished. Artificial ice made from pure water in clean, sanitary factories may be regarded as safe; so also may natural ice cut from reasonably pure deep ponds or lakes and stored under sanitary conditions. Artificial ice made from pol-

luted water in dirty, unsanitary factories is unsafe; natural ice cut from shallow polluted ponds or from grossly polluted rivers is also unsafe. Any dirty-appearing, cloudy ice may be infected as well as polluted; no such ice should be used in contact with food or drinks. Ice which is otherwise safe may become infected by improper handling—by being dragged across dirty streets or sidewalks or distributed by unclean hands.

SERIOUS DELAY, AT LEAST, FOR THE GERMANS.

The right wing of the German army, which came down from Belgium on the heels of the British, is now experiencing the disagreeable task of trying to escape being overtaken by General French's troops.

After August 26, when the British soldiers gained a respite by the Germans being unable to further pursue them, owing undoubtedly to their own exhaustion as well as that of the pursued, something happened to give to the command of General French a hitting power. Perhaps reinforcements from England arrived. The Germans had swung around north of Paris and had proceeded east and south as far as Coulommiers, which is 35 miles east of Paris, when the British and French fell upon them, and the retreat of the Kaiser's right wing since then has been almost a rout.

The Germans today are back where they were on August 29, having lost nearly two weeks of most valuable time and having suffered a loss of the glamour which attended their uninterrupted successes up to the time of their setback.

But the driving back of this wing of the German army does not necessarily mean any serious defeat for the Kaiser's forces. The Germans may be able to turn on their pursuers and once more move in the direction of Paris. If the troops thrown back by the British are nothing more than the vanguard of the main army, left far in the rear when the Germans dashed after the fleeing British, we may be surprised some day soon to read of a sudden check to General French's aggressions and a complete reversal of things on the German right. This is all possible, although we lean to the belief that the British in larger force than at any time since their appearance in the war zone, have gained a decided advantage and are doing irreparable damage to the German right.

The retreat of the Germans to Soissons at least has delayed the attack on Paris two or three weeks, or sufficient time to allow further heavy reinforcements to reach the allies.

EXCELLENT MOVE IN EDUCATION.

The bureau of education of the United States has discovered that there are thousands of mothers, especially in the remote rural districts, who need advice in the care and training of their children, and in recognition of these needs the home education division of the bureau has been established, the objects of which are described in a bulletin sent the Standard, as follows:

To help parents in the home education of their children with reference to health, games, and play, early mental development, and formation of moral habits; to interest boys and girls, who have left school and are still at home, by directing their home reading and study; and to further the education of the parents in the home.

To help accomplish this, the Bureau of Education co-operates with the National Congress of Mothers and parent-teacher associations, with a view to reaching as many homes as possible. A series of bulletins on home educational problems has been prepared; and parents desiring advice

in child nurture and home-making may receive it from the Bureau.

As a basis for further work, the home-education division has obtained a carefully selected list of women in all parts of the United States to co-operate in extension of opportunities to all parents for education in home-making. County superintendents of schools were asked to furnish the names of women in their communities who could be depended upon for a certain amount of initiative and leadership. Through the efforts of the 1,593 women thus selected and from other sources, the bureau has been furnished with nearly 40,000 names of mothers who feel the need of information on the care and home training of children, and it is with these 40,000 mothers that a beginning has been made.

The mothers ask the bureau for help in choosing literature, in reading courses for themselves and for their children. They ask for bulletins on "home matters"; material for home study for boys and girls; literature on moral training; books suitable to children who have completed the common-school course; methods of bringing together the home and the school; suggestions for forming sewing and cooking classes; and information necessary for organizing parent-teacher associations.

Some of the states, through packet libraries and by other means, are reaching these people who are without access to the usual sources of information; but in most localities no effort is made to reach the mothers themselves with the facts that are essential to the sound development of the children and the home. It is in this field that the home-education division plans to do its work, not by interference with local conditions, but as a clearing house of information for state and local authorities.

AMERICANS HARSHLY TREATED.

Five American newspaper correspondents have found conditions within the German lines in Belgium to be anything but favorable to reporting the progress of the war. When they reached the French frontier, in the forward rush of the troops of the Kaiser, they were arrested as spies, although they had their credentials as newspaper correspondents regularly attested by the higher German military authorities. While under guard, they heard one of the German officers instruct the soldiers to shoot the Americans, if they made one false step. Finally, to escape their hardships and uncertainties, they made a dash over the Holland frontier and arrived at Rotterdam, where they have been busy cabling their stories.

This is a mistreatment of duly accredited war correspondents that is difficult to understand. Among the writers is J. T. McCutcheon, a man of international fame as a descriptive writer of war scenes. The strange thing is that these Americans had written favorably of the German military movements and the army's treatment of non-combatants, and yet were harshly handled.

Their messages from Holland indicated severe censorship, many words being deleted. It is just possible they have some surprising statements to make and dare not disclose the real nature of their trouble because they are not yet "out of the woods."

AIR SCOUTS OF FRANCE FALL SHORT.

The French airmen have failed in their work. Had the aviators of the allies been equal to the task before them, the soldiers of Sir John French would never have been caught in the trap from which they had to extricate themselves soon after they had been positioned on the French left on the Belgium frontier.

That 100,000 men should have been placed in the path of five army corps, with one of the divisions well along with a flanking movement, was an inexcusable blunder which General Joffre later on may explain.

Had the French aviator reconnoitered with any care, they would have discovered this great avalanche of German soldiers moving down on the allies in time to allow the British to retire in good order.

General French says the news of the near approach of the enemy in such great numbers was an unexpected message.

We have referred to the shortcomings of the French airmen in their failure to protect Paris against the attacks of the German aviators, and now General French, by inference, adds to the indictment and finds them guilty of inefficiency, although at the opening of the war they were expected to excel all other branches of the military service.

Kathlyn in "The Chip of the Flying U," at the Isis Sunday, Monday and Tuesday.—Advertisement.

VIVID STORY OF CAVALRY CHARGE

London, Sept. 11, 3 a. m.—The Rouen correspondent of the Daily Mail sends a picturesque story of a great cavalry charge at Thun, a town in Belgium near Charleroi and

the subsequent retreat to Compiègne. The story follows:

"On Monday morning, August 24, after chafing at the long delay, the Second British cavalry brigade, let loose at the enemy's guns. The Ninth Lancers went into action singing and shouting like schoolboys.

"For a time all seemed well, new saddles were emptied, and the leaders had charged almost within reach of the enemy's guns when suddenly the Germans opened a murderous fire from at least twenty concealed machine guns at a range of 150 yards.

"The result was shattering, and the lancers caught the full force of the storm. Vicomte Vauvieux, a French cavalry officer, who rode with the brigade as interpreter, was killed. Captain LeTourey, who was the French master of a school in Devon, was riding by the side of Vauvieux and had a narrow escape, as his horse was shot from under him. Other officers also fell.

"While the bulk of the brigade swerved to the right the orders held on and rode full tilt into wire entanglements buried in the grass thirty yards in front of the machine guns and were made prisoners. Three regiments of the best cavalry. The eighteenth hussars and the fortieth dragons also suffered but not to the same extent as the others.

"A happy feature of the charge was the gallant conduct of Captain Grenfell, who, though twice wounded, called for volunteers and saved the guns. It is said that he has been recommended for the Victoria cross.

"After this terrible ordeal the British brigade was harassed fourteen days of retreat, the enemy giving them rest neither day or night. At one o'clock each morning they were roused by artillery fire and every day they fought a retreating action pursued relentlessly by the guns.

"It was a wonderful retreat. Daily the cavalry begged to be allowed to go for the enemy in force to recover lost ground but only once were they permitted to taste that joy at the village of Lassigny which they passed and repassed three times.

"The Germans made repeated efforts to be always foiled, to capture the retreating transports. It had, however, many narrow escapes. At one point it escaped by a furious gallop which enabled the wagons to cross a bridge less than an hour ahead of the enemy. The engineers had mined the bridge and were waiting to blow it up. They sent a hur-

up call to the transport and the latter answered with alacrity. The bridges were blown up just in time to separate the two forces.

"At Compiègne the brigade for the first time saw and welcomed their French brothers in arms."

SERVIANS WIN BLOODY BATTLE

Nish, Serbia, Sept. 10, via London, Sept. 11, 8:14 a. m.—The Servians occupied Semlin across the river from Belgrade this morning after a bloody battle.

Semlin is an important town of Austria-Hungary in Slavonia. It is located on the tongue of land formed by the junction of the Danube and the Save, opposite Belgrade, Serbia, with which it was connected by a railway bridge across the Save.

It was from Semlin that the Austrian infantry and artillery, in conjunction with the monitors on the river, began their fighting on July 29 against the Servians. The Servians early that morning blew up the bridge connecting Semlin with Belgrade. An intermittent bombardment, according to reports, has since been kept up by the Austrians in Semlin on Belgrade.

THE WORLD'S MARKET NEWS

South Omaha Livestock. South Omaha, Sept. 11.—Hogs—Receipts, 2,500; market heavy, \$8.50@8.65; light, \$8.50@8.80; pigs, \$8.00@8.75; bulk of sales, \$8.55@8.60.

Cattle—Receipts, 800; market steady. Native steers, \$7.85@10.25; cows and heifers, \$6.00@7.50; western steers, \$6.25@8.75; Texas steers, \$6.00@7.50; cows and heifers, \$5.75@7.25; calves, \$8.00@10.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 9,900; market stronger. Yearlings, \$5.50@6.25; wethers, \$4.30@5.40; lambs, \$7.15@7.90.

Chicago Livestock. Chicago, Sept. 11.—Hogs—Receipts,

9,000; market weak. Bulk of sales, \$8.65@8.90; light, \$8.90@9.50; mixed, \$8.55@9.55; heavy, \$8.35@9.35; rough, \$8.35@8.50; pigs, \$4.75@8.30.

Cattle—Receipts, 1,500; market strong. Beef steers, \$6.90@11.00; steers, \$6.35@9.35; stockers and feeders, \$5.40@8.25; cows and heifers, \$3.75@9.35; calves, \$7.50@11.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,400; market firm. Sheep, \$5.15@6.00; yearlings, \$5.90@6.65; lambs, \$6.50@8.20.

Kansas City Livestock.

Kansas City, Sept. 11.—Hogs—Receipts, 2,000; market weak. Bulk of sales, \$8.65@8.95; heavy, \$8.90@9.00; packers and butchers, \$8.75@9.00; light, \$8.65@8.90; pigs, \$7.50@8.25.

Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; market steady. Prime beef steers, \$9.75@10.75; dressed beef steers, \$8.00@9.60; western steers, \$6.75@9.25; stockers and feeders, \$6.00@8.25; calves, \$5.50@10.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 7,000; market higher. Lambs, \$7.25@8.00; yearlings, \$5.75@6.50; wethers, \$5.35@5.75; ewes, \$5.00@5.40.

Sugar.

New York, Sept. 11.—Sugar—Raw, Steady. Molasses, \$5.62; centrifugal, \$6.27; refined, steady.

Liverpool Cotton.

Liverpool, Sept. 11.—Cotton—Spot, improved business. Sales, 4,500 bales.

Money.

New York, Sept. 11.—Close—Mer-cantile paper, 7 per cent; sterling exchange, steady; for cables, \$4.99.50@5.00; for demand, \$4.98.50@4.99. Bar silver, 55 3/8c.

New York Market.

New York, Sept. 11.—Live poultry—Firm. Western chickens, broilers, 16 1/4@17 1/4c; fowls, 18@18 1/2c; turkeys, 14 1/2@16c.

Lead.

St. Louis, Sept. 11.—Lead—Nomi-nal, \$3.72. Spelter, dull and lower.

CHICAGO GRAIN

Chicago, Sept. 11.—Discouragement by numerous small holders of wheat made values today continue to recede. About the only buying support was from shorts. The chief new bearish

development was a decline at Liverpool ascribed to a temporary cessation of demand from France. Fear of a removal of the United States import duty remained a source of depression. After opening 1-4 to 1 3/4c lower, the market rallied a little, but then sagged further than before.

Corn fell with wheat. A decided break at Liverpool had considerable effect here. Prices opened 3-8 to 1-4c off and later suffered some additional setbacks.

Liquidating sales by scattered commission houses pulled oats downward from the start. Rallies were feeble. Good support turned the provision market up grade. Offerings were quickly absorbed.

The fact that quotations had fallen 12c since Saturday induced some wheat buying later, especially by sold-out bulls. A good export demand, too, helped a rally, which, however, was not well maintained. The close was nervous at the same as last night to 3-4c off.

Subsequently the corn market hardened when wheat showed a renewal of strength. The close, however, was unsettled, at a shade to 1-4c net decline.

Grain Prices.

Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.12@1.14; No. 2 hard, \$1.11 1/4@1.14. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 77 1/4@78c; No. 3 yellow, 77@78 1/4c. Oats—No. 3 white, 47@48 1/2c; standard, 47 1/4@48c. Rye—No. 2, 92 1/2@93c. Barley—55@78c. Timothy—\$4.50@6.00. Clover—Nominal. Pork—\$19.00. Lard—\$9.25. Ribs—\$11.75@12.25.

London Exchange. London, Sept. 11.—Bar silver, 25 3/16d per ounce; money easy, 2 @ 2 1/2 per cent; discount rate, 3 @ 3 1/4 per cent.

TODAY IN CONGRESS

Senate. Met at 11 a. m. Debate was continued on amendments to liberalize the bank law. House. Met at noon. Debate was continued on the general land leasing bill.

Read the Classified Ads.

Boys' School Suits

A wonderful line to choose from—newest patterns—newest styles—finest qualities—

SPECIAL
All wool Norfolk suits—pants lined—seams taped—sizes 6 to 17 years—A wonderful value at only

\$4.50
EXTRA PAIR OF PANTS TO MATCH THESE SUITS
\$1.00

Also showing a big line of hats, caps, waists, hose, shoes, etc.—complete outfits for school boys—and all priced very low.



CLARK'S OGDEN'S
POPULAR PRICE
CLOTHIERS

SOUTH DOOR ENTRANCE



Coat Styles Adapted from the French and Developed in the Newest Coatings

Duplicated and adapted by New York houses from photographs and sketches through their Paris correspondents and in some cases from actual Paris garments. The noticeable style influences in this collection are:

- 1.—The cape, or cape effect given by the roomy backs;
- 2.—A following of the lines of suits with semi-fitting or loose straight lines above the waists, and a broadening out from the waist down; and
- 3.—The various roomy English pony coats .

These models have been developed in all the favorite wools, including the rich velours, duvetine weaves, zibilens and broadcloths.

Today we present an opportunity to view several hundred of these

coat styles—certified as correct down to the last detail, designed by skilled fashion craftsmen and developed into such coats as to give that great feeling of satisfaction that comes from a knowledge of one's style correctness.

Notice the following interesting price range—\$13.50 to \$75.00.

BURTS' BURTS'